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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following story, related by a mother to her children, a few years since, will show the American spirit which existed among the people of New England, at the trying period to which it relates:

"Late in the afternoon of one of the last days in '75, when I was a few months short of fifteen years old, notice came to Townsend, Mass. where my father used to live, that 15 soldiers were wanted."

"The training band was instantly called out, and my brother next older than I, was one that was selected. He did not return till late at night, when all were in bed.—When I rose in the morning I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march the day after to-morrow morning, at sunrise. My father was at Boston in the Massachusetts Assembly. Mother said that though John was supplied with summer clothes, he must be away seven or eight months, and would suffer for want of winter garments. There were at this time no stores, and no articles to be had except such as each family would make itself. The sight of a mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of the mind to action. I immediately asked her what garments were needed. She replied, 'pant-loons.'"

"O, if that's all, we will spin and weave him a pair, before he goes."

"But I said my mother, 'the wool is on the sheep's back, and the sheep are in the pasture. I immediately turned to my younger brother, and bade him take a salt-dish and call them to the yard."

"Mother replied, 'poor child there are no shears within three miles and a half!'

"I have some small shears in the loom," said I. "But we can't spin a net weave it in so short a time."

"I am certain we can mother."

"How can you weave it? there is a long web of linen in the loom."

"No matter, I can find an empty loom."

"By this time the sound of the sheep made me quicken my steps towards the yard. I requested my sister to bring me the wheels and cards, while I went for the wool. I went into the yard with my brother and secured a white sheep, from which I sheared with my loom shears, half enough for a web; we then let her go with the rest of the fleece. I sent the wool in by my sister. Luther ran for the black sheep, and held her while I cut off wool for my filling, and half of the warp, and then we allowed her to go with the remaining part of the fleece."

"The wool thus obtained was duly carded and spun, washed, sized and dried, a loom was found a few doors off, the web got in, woven and prepared, cut and made, two or three hours before my brother's departure—that is to say, in forty hours from the commencement, without help from any modern improvement."

"The good old lady closed by saying, 'I felt no weariness, I wept not. I was serving my country, I was assisting my poor mother. I was preparing a garment for my darling brother.'"

"The garment being finished, I retired and wept, till my overcharged and bursting heart was relieved."

"The brother was, perhaps, one of Gen. Stark's soldiers, and with such a spirit to cope with, need we wonder that, Burgoyne did not execute his threat of marching through the heart of America."

Political.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD.

We find in the last Republican Journal printed at Belfast, (the residence of the Governor) the following communication from Governor ANDERSON, in relation to the alleged "Fraud upon the general government," which has been charged upon the State administration by the federal papers of Maine, with a degree of reckless vituperation and untruth almost unparalleled even in them. We are surprised at the ingenuity which could manufacture such a fabric of falsehoods and slander out of such materials. The clear, forcible, and convincing statement of Governor ANDERSON will be read with interest, for the information it conveys upon this subject, and the decided manner in which it demolishes this last Roebuck of the federalists. We do not see what our opponents can do now, with this last electioneering resource cut from their sinking hands. But with their fertile imaginations, some new Roebuck will be started, just before election, when there will not be time to overthrow it. This is their old trick. Democrats will, no doubt, be on their guard against all subtleties of their political opponents.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I am aware that those who occupy places of public trust should be prepared to encounter a rigid scrutiny into their official conduct; and if presented as candidates for the suffrages of the people, should expect to receive that measure of candour and misrepresentation which political

animosity and private malevolence seldom fail, upon such occasions, to bestow.

To the first, no one conscious of right intentions, should object; and to the other, a proper respect to public sentiment, which in ordinary cases prohibits him from appearing in his own defence, obliges him to submit in silence.

There are occasions, however, upon which a departure from this rule, even on the part of a candidate for public office, becomes not only justifiable but necessary and proper; and believing such an occasion now to exist, I should hold myself criminally indifferent to my own reputation, and to the interests of those with whom I am politically associated, did I fail to meet the groundless accusations which are arrayed against me, with such full and unqualified contradiction, as a consciousness of my own integrity, and the facts within my knowledge, enable me to present.

So numerous and monstrous have been the misrepresentations and inventions with respect to my agency in the management of the Aroostook claims, which form the subject of these attacks, and which originate in anonymous communications in the Kennebec Journal, that I may not be able to allude to them all; but such as bear upon any material fact, I will endeavor to notice, and state distinctly and clearly, what I have known from personal observation, and such circumstances as have been made known to me by others.

It is well known that prior to and during the year 1843, those claims were frequently agitated in the Legislature, and that much difference of opinion existed, both as to the amount of losses sustained by the petitioners and the liability of the State to pay them: the Committee to whom they had been referred generally reporting bills, in their favor, which with one or two exceptions, had been lost, either in one or both branches of the Legislature.

During the session of that year, and immediately after a rejection by the House of one of the bills which had passed the Senate, the Legislature passed a Resolve in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Governor and Council be authorized to audit all claims of individuals for injuries and losses growing out of the operations of the State rendered necessary for the protection of the disputed territory, and for the reimbursement of which the U. States are held to Maine by the terms of the 5th article of the Treaty of Washington; to forward to the proper authorities of the United States the proofs and vouchers of the claims so audited and to pay to the claimants the amount due them respectively when received by the State from the U. States."

In order that the provisions of this Resolve might be properly executed, the Agent having charge of the claims belonging to the State, was directed by my predecessor to being the subject to the notice of the General Government; and upon the 12th of September following he was specially instructed to present them to the accounting officers, in the following language:

"In regard to the items of claims against the general government classified in your letter of the 17th, you are aware of the reason why the vouchers necessary to substantiate them are not ready to be presented to the accounting officers at Washington; and you will give the needed explanation thereof at the proper department taking care that there be placed on file official evidence that claim has been made by the State for reimbursement of the full amount of the sum which appears to be due by the accounts of those items shall have been collected and liquidated."

In pursuance of this direction, Mr. Harris on the 5th of December filed with the auditor his statement of claims under the treaty of Washington, "for expense incurred by said State for the protection of her N. E. frontier," and among the items in said statement is a charge for those Aroostook claims in the following words:

"Amount of allowances under a Resolve of the 24th of March, '43, to individuals 'for injuries and losses growing out of the operations of the State rendered necessary for the protection of the disputed territory.' A copy of which Resolve, herewith submitted, marked C."

And the Agent then adds that the amount of this item was not then ascertainable; but that "accounts of all the preceding expenditures in due form substantiated by proper vouchers would be furnished after the necessary action was had by Congress."

These preliminary steps having been taken by the Executive to secure the rights of the claimants, whenever an appropriation should be made by Congress to pay them, or rather while they were still in progress, the accounts of the individuals, amounting to the sum of \$23,754 76 were presented to the Governor and Council and their consideration referred to a select committee, consisting of three members of the board.

This committee, of which Mr. Levenseller was chairman, made its report near the close of that year; and upon its presentation at the board, there being six of the Councilors present, its acceptance was strenuously resisted, both by one of the three upon the committee, and one half of the members of the board. It was resisted, as I have been informed by Councilors, with two of whom I have since been associated, in the belief that in its reasonings and conclusions great injustice had been done to the petitioners.

Upon the 30th of December, the absent councilor coming in and joining his vote with the majority of the committee, the Report was accepted by a vote of four to three; the minority entering upon the journal of the council their dissent from its conclusions, "as reducing the claims below what justice and equity seemed to them to demand." And thus the matter stood upon my coming into office of Governor, 1844.

Soon after the council of 1844 was organized, one of the claimants appeared before the council, accompanied by one who had been a

member the preceding year, and claimed a re-examination of the Report accepted in December. It was then urged that injustice had been done to several of the claimants by the acceptance of the Report, and testimony was introduced to invalidate some of the positions upon which its conclusion was mainly found. No action was at that time taken upon the subject; the investigation, however, was subsequently pursued through several sittings of the committee, as I have since been informed by councilors, for my other engagements did not enable me to be present; but no report was made to the board, nor was the subject again brought to my notice, until near the close of the session, when Mr. Harris returned to Washington for the purpose, among other duties of procuring an appropriation by Congress for the payment of such sums due the State, as had not been provided for in any former act.

Previous to leaving Augusta, the Agent exhibited to me the schedule he had prepared of claims under the Treaty, and in that was included the sum of \$23,754 as the claims of individuals under the Resolve referred to.—Knowing that the re-examination of those claims was under consideration by the council, I concurred in the propriety of asking an appropriation by Congress, of an amount large enough to recover whatever sum might be ultimately allowed.

The Agent was directed to confer with the delegation in Congress; to submit to them a detailed statement of the claims, and explain to them the items of which it was composed. That he did so, appears both from his Report to the Governor and Council of February last, and by his examination, under oath, before a committee of the Legislature. In this Report he says, "At an early period after my arrival in Washington a meeting of our entire delegation was convened at my request, in pursuance of instructions from the Governor."

"At this meeting I submitted the statement which had been prepared, exhibiting the character and detailing the several items of our additional claim." And the original paper presented upon that occasion is certified to accompany his report. That paper will be found among the documents printed by order of the Legislature, and in the following distinct terms, particularizes the claim in question:

"Amount of claims under Resolve of Legislature of Maine entitled Resolve relating to certain claims under the Treaty of Washington, passed March 24, 1843, 'for injuries and losses growing out of the operations of the State rendered necessary for the protection of the disputed territory, and for Agencies, &c., \$23,754 76'"

In his testimony before the Committee he says "that at a meeting of all the delegates except Mr. Severance, I explained fully the nature of the several items comprising our claims," and that he subsequently furnished each member with a statement of the claims.

With the full knowledge of these facts the delegation united in asking for an appropriation to cover the claims thus specified; and through their agency, a sum sufficient to provide for every item contained in the schedule, was granted by Congress.

The June session of the Executive Council commenced its sitting about the middle of the month, and immediately after the appropriation had been made by Congress, near the close of that session, upon the 25th of June, the subject of these claims was again called up, referred to a Committee, and upon the 29 of the same month, finally reported upon to the council.

This report allows to the claimants for losses and injuries growing out of the operations of the State upon the N. E. frontier, the sum of \$19,850, and to Messrs Childs and Whidden of agencies, &c., the sum of \$370.91; which by the terms of the Resolve upon which it was predicated, was to be paid to the claimants when received by the State from the United States.

On the presentation of this Report, no member of the Committee, or of the Council, raised any objections to its acceptance; nor did any individual member intimate to me any dissatisfaction with the conclusions to which the Committee had arrived. They had been examined as others accounts had been in the usual way by a Committee of the Board, and I had moreover been absent from Augusta from the 21st to the 25th, during which time they had been taken up and examined.

In the intelligence and integrity of the gentlemen composing the Committee, I had the fullest confidence; and I was myself persuaded from the slight examination I had given to the subject upon the occasion to which I have before referred, that the sums allowed by the Committee of the preceding Council, were wholly inadequate to indemnify the claimants for the injuries they had sustained. That the Governor and Council might properly revise the proceedings of a preceding session, I entertained no doubt; and if I am wrong in that opinion, for I hold it now, the whole history of Executive department, is but a series of wrongs; for I will venture to assert that in the administration of every power with which it is entrusted, such instances will be found.

Under such circumstances, I did not think proper to exercise the power with which I was invested and reverse the proceedings of the Council, and the Report, which had been unanimously accepted by the Council, was approved.

Upon the same day, as appears by the Register of the Council, an order was offered and passed directing the Agent to procure the necessary vouchers to substantiate the claims; and authorizing him to pay over to the claimants mentioned in said report respectively, the several sums therein allowed, when received from the Treasury of the United States."

I have before stated in a communication made to the Legislative Committee that my recollections of that order were faint; and in truth, so entirely had it passed from my mind, that when first again brought to my notice, in February last, I could not recall the slightest vestige of it. I well remember a subsequent communication with Mr. Harris relative to the propriety of authorizing him to receive and pay over the money, and of distinctly stating to him, that in my judgment, the only proper person for that purpose was the Treasurer of State; he had been so authorized; and if I had deemed it proper I could either with or without the advice of the Council, have given the direction indicated by the order.

In forming this decision, I was influenced by no disposition to obstruct or delay the payment of such sums as might be allowed to the claimants; whatever was paid by the general government belonging exclusively to them: the State could have upon it no legal or equitable claim, and the resolve had expressly directed, that the amount allowed should be paid them when received by the State; and in declining to empower the agent to act for the State, in the reception and payment of so large a sum I was influenced merely by considerations of abundant caution.

With regard to that section of the order authorizing the agent to procure the vouchers necessary to substantiate the claims, I can only say, that if there was anything peculiar or equivocal in its phraseology, it did not strike my mind; that it left upon my recollection not the slightest impression more than any one of the multitude of the orders passed at every session of the Council; and what I said to the Committee in February last, I now reiterate, that neither then nor at any former or subsequent time, was I apprised, that the vouchers necessary to substantiate the claims were intended to mean the receipts of the claimants; nor was there anything in the phraseology, which, without a prior knowledge of such intention, would lead me to that conclusion. The Resolve directed that the proof and vouchers should be forwarded to Washington; the term was used by Mr. Harris in all his statements; and in the letter of the upright and pure minded man, who, as my predecessor in office instructed the agent to present the claims at Washington, the identical language of the order is also used.

The allegation that the original order was drawn or dictated by me—that it was ever seen or heard of by me, before its presentation at the board, is wholly groundless and false.

The order was offered by the Councilor from York, and as he occupied a seat at the board immediately on my right, might have been shown to me before it was read. This is by no means improbable, though I do not recollect it, and if as is alleged there was a slight alteration made by me it must have related to that part of the order which proposed to empower the agent to receive and pay over the money. I have written to the Secretary of State, that if there be any such alteration in the order, to furnish a copy to be annexed to this communication.

In the examination of Mr. Harris, great pains were taken by the minority of the committee to connect me in some way with this order, as understood and construed by Mr. Harris. In answer to an interrogatory propounded by Mr. Paine, he says: "My recollection will not permit me to state under oath any conversation I may have had with the Governor or any of the council in relation to this matter," and that he had never received any other direction with regard to procuring or the mode of procuring the necessary vouchers, than the order of council of 29th of June indicated. "To this distinct and unequivocal declaration, I would willingly add my own equally solemn assertion."

Having thus disposed of the order of council, I will in much fewer words annihilate the inferences attempted to be drawn from another paper. I refer to the official authentication of the Power of Attorney, which does undoubtedly bear my signature. When this paper was first shown to me some weeks since, I confess I was somewhat surprised, for though it was stated to bear my official signature, I was quite sure that I had never seen or heard of it before. Upon a slight reflection, however, I conjectured how it must have occurred; and upon making inquiry at the office of Secretary of State, I ascertained that it had been made upon a certificate signed in blank, a number of which, for the convenience of the public, in the absence of the Governor, are always left with the Secretary. I had never seen or heard of it before.

With regard to the remaining papers which passed under my eye, I shall be equally brief.

When Mr. Harris had made up the full account of the State for claims under the treaty the different items of which were classified in their proper order, and a certificate appended thereto, it was presented for my signature at my house in Belfast.

This certificate was signed by me and attested by the Secretary, the latter I think being present at the time; and in the cursory examination I then gave it, it was the slightest suspicion crossed my mind, that it was designed or calculated to raise the least misconception as to the real character of any portion of the claims; nor do I now perceive, upon a more critical inspection, that taken in connection with the only papers which I knew anything about, it could be made to accomplish any such purpose. The Legislature had made the claims in question, for the purpose of presentation, the claims of the State; the payment of these had been conditionally assumed by the Legislature, and they were certified to have been correctly stated, as exhibited by the records of the Treasury Department, Land Office, and Executive Council, and among the "expenses incurred for the purposes therein specified." They were originally presented in the same shape to

fore I came into office, and by the terms of the Resolve could have been presented in no other.

It is undoubtedly true, that I did not scrutinize the papers presented for my signature, with the suspicion that any improper form had been given them. I did not deem it necessary to examine the documents emanating from the Treasurer, Land Agent, or Secretary of State; and I certified unhesitatingly, that their certificates were entitled to credit. Not one of the vouchers have I ever seen, nor to the best of my recollection have I ever been cognizant of any papers relating to this transaction, except the Resolve of the Legislature, the Report of the Council, the certificate just referred to, and the order of Council to which I have before alluded.

This is a plain, unvarnished statement of all the facts in this case, as I have understood them, with which I have any connection, and such as I have described it; the whole agency I have had in this matter; this is the foundation of the enormous superstructure of vituperation and abuse which has been discharged upon me through the columns of the Kennebec Journal, and for the malignant falsehoods of whose correspondent, its editor is so ready to avouch.

And I here pronounce that every statement made by him, connecting me in the remotest degree, with any impropriety, if there has been any, on the part of the agent—every allegation of connivance in, or knowledge of any supposed deception, is wholly and absolutely and maliciously groundless and false.

And in relation to all the subsequent proceedings, the statements both of the correspondent and editor of the Kennebec Journal are equally untrue. Mr. Harris was neither recalled or dismissed. The council were of opinion that it would not be necessary to continue the special agency for any considerable length of time, and passed an order requesting the Governor to terminate it at the earliest practicable period. In pursuance of this order the Treasurer of State was requested to proceed to Washington, in the hope that he might acquire such information touching all the claims as would enable him to transact the remaining business by correspondence from Augusta, and that the expense of a special agency might thereby be saved. Mr. Harris was notified of this intention by letter from me, and the Treasurer proceeded to Washington in season to execute the wishes of the Executive. The investigations he made there satisfied him not only that it would not at that time be possible to dispense with the personal attendance of an agent, but that in the then condition of the military claims, to no other hands could they be so properly entrusted as to those of Mr. Harris.

In consequence of this information &c. &c. invited by the Treasurer, and by his distinct and unequivocal advice, the order of Council was rescinded or modified, and Mr. Harris continued to give his personal attention to the military claims until his appointment to an office in the Treasury Department of the U. States, upon which occasion he resigned his agency.

Having made his exposition chiefly in reference to the attacks made upon myself, and without considering the question whether there has been impropriety on the part of others, I will add that the proceedings of the agent were subjected to a close and vigorous investigation. In that inquiry I participated no further than to request the chairman, Gen. Sherburn, that every question propounded by the minority of the Committee touching my own agency in the matter should be fully answered. The Committee fully acquitted Mr. H. of any intentional wrong, and it is due to him to say, that from the first, he protested both to others and myself, that he had never upon any occasion represented the claims, which have created this inquiry, other than as the claims of individuals, audited by the Governor and Council, but not as actually paid by the State.

The procurement of receipts from the claimants was represented as necessary to comply with established forms at the accounting offices of the Treasury, and to enable him to pay to them such sums as might be allowed at Washington, and which at the time he supposed he should be authorized to do. The information which I have been able to obtain from Washington does not justify the imputation that any wrong was perpetrated or attempted; and his recent appointment to a place in the department which he is alleged to have deceived, corroborates the intelligence I have received from other sources.

Returning to the audit of these claims by the Council of '44, I have heretofore stated that neither the practice in the Council Chamber, nor my own sense of equity and right, interposed any bar to a revision of the proceedings of the former Council. The slight examination I had witnessed of that Report convinced me that the sums allowed were insufficient.

A standing committee of the Legislature of the same year had awarded to Messrs Pillsbury and Webster the sum of \$4500. The same committee had but the year before reported in favor of the claim of Perley: a bill allowing to Mr. Cary the sum of \$1500 had passed one branch of the Legislature, and three out of seven members of the preceding Council had strenuously insisted upon a larger allowance than that made by the Committee.

Can it be doubted that with those evidences of an honest difference of opinion both in the Legislature and the council of '43, the members of the succeeding Council might as honestly have come to the conclusions indicated in their Report.

Some of these allowances, particularly the large claim of Webster and Pillsbury, were supported and urged by prominent and leading whigs, in the Legislature, and among the number was the reputed author of the minority report of last winter.

Without stopping to enquire whether the perceptions of these honorable gentlemen were upon that occasion sharpened by the fact that one of the claimants was an active, influential Whig, I will for myself aver that in giving my approval to the report of the council, I was wholly uninfluenced by political or personal considerations. Were I capable of acting under such influences, I could in this instance have had no motive or inducement to do so. With but one of those A-roostock claimants had I ever had the least acquaintance, and him I had never met but once or twice; they had been all, so far as I know my political or personal opponents, and for aught I know they still continue so. I owed them neither obligations for the past nor had anything to expect from their favor in the future. But they were citizens of the State, and as its chief magistrate I was bound to afford them reasonable facilities in obtaining from the national government a just and proper remuneration for the losses they had sustained.

That the claims were to be prosecuted in any other manner than that pointed out by the Resolve, I had not the remotest conception; nor did the suspicion of any irregularity on the part of the agent at Washington ever occur to me, until charged in the Legislature. Whether the Resolve was wise or proper is not for me to determine; it was passed by the Legislature before I was in any way connected with the State government, and the proceedings under it had been instituted before I came into office. If it was wrong in its inception, I had the means neither of knowing nor preventing it.

Having thus given a faithful history of this transaction, and particularly noticed and explained those circumstances which have formed the pretext for the ferocious attacks made upon myself, I have only to add that so long as those attacks were confined to anonymous and irresponsible correspondents of a reckless and unscrupulous press, I did not consider it proper to reply. Their adoption by a political convention and the obvious determination to make them prominent instruments to accomplish political purposes, have given them greater consequence, and rendered this exposition not only an act of imperative duty to myself, but the political party with which I am associated.

From those who have fabricated or countenanced those unfounded imputations, I have to expect neither fair dealing nor candor, and neither from the correspondent nor editor of the Kennebec Journal, which paper has been made the conduit through which these slanders have been communicated to the public, should I under any circumstances expect either the justice to disclaim, or the readiness to retract any statement, however false and calumnious it might be proved.

II. J. ANDERSON.

Belfast, Aug. 13, 1845.

A GLANCE AT THE PAST.

Triumph of principles and success of measures have signified the Democratic party for years; and motives for political exertion have not been wanting. No party has ever contended more manfully against the worst of opposition; and none can boast of more signal success. How was it during the past year? In the first place, our popular Ex-president, M. Van Buren, had been the victim of federal slander during the campaign of 1840. Not among the federal party only, but among a large portion of our own friends, the poison was spread, and consequent defection took place. The Whigs defeated him, and Providence defeated them! President Harrison was elected through fraud and deception; but in one brief month he is gathered to his fathers—hurried to his grave!

With Martin Van Buren's reputation assailed, the Whigs expected an easy triumph the second year. With Henry Clay for their leader the "embellished of their principles," as well as their iniquity, they dared us to the combat. Our friends feared the issue, till after the Baltimore Convention. Then we found that the spirit of disagreement was succeeded by the spirit of harmony, and that there was one man, whose meritorious career had made him honored abroad, and exalted at home, upon whom all could rally. That man was Col. Polk. Simultaneously with his nomination, the Texas question, and also the Oregon and Tariff questions, were thrown in our teeth by Whig managers. Strategems were resorted to, to trap our candidate—letters were showered upon him for this purpose; but clearly, fully, satisfactorily, through Democratic presses, his principles were avowed. No reluctance is manifested by him: no hiding his sentiment from the public eye as in the case of Harrison—but he goes for the admission of Texas in bold and unqualified terms—for the occupation of Oregon—for a correction and reversion of the tariff of '42—and against distribution, and against a U. S. Bank. This was a frank and explicit declaration of principles; and nobly have the people sustained them.

But how was it with Henry Clay and the Whig party? Did they take the same ground on Texas, Distribution, &c. Did they take any ground, save opposition to Democracy? Subsequent events, and the result of the election has shown that their instability, their shifting policy from bad positions to worse ones, received unqualified condemnation. The fickleness and inconsistency of the Whig party created undissembled surprise. Clay's letters prove that he, as well as his followers, had no fixed principles. He is first against, and next in favor of the admission of Texas; and finally on both sides of the question. His followers, too, were for and against assumption of State debts: for and against Texas; and could only maintain a consistent advocacy of one solitary measure, namely, that of "distribution."—On this infamous project, in order to secure the votes of the indebted State, the Whig party united together!

The Democratic party, on the other hand, avowed and maintained a consistent policy, while the Whigs (as J. Q. Adams said ten years ago) had "no lowest principle to hold them together," the Democrats had no dishonest one to dishonour them. Polk, consequently, the fast friend of the laboring millions, the friend of popular rights was elected; and the principles of Democracy, trampled upon in 1840, now maintain a deserved supremacy. This expectation of bringing about a gratifying result, stimulated us all to action

last fall; and shall not similar motives serve to inspire us in the coming election?

No party has ever had stronger inducements to action than we have now; and I trust we shall be ready, this fall, one and all, to do our duty at the polls. Our present worthy Governor Hiram J. Anderson, deserves at least 10,000 majority! What say, Democrats, shall he have it? It is for you to say, on the eighth of September, whether Freeman H. Morse, the abolition, anti-Texas Whig candidate, or Hugh J. Anderson, shall govern Democratic Maine. We have had, in past years, quite enough of Whiggery in this State. Too many doses of Hunttonism, Kentism, and Morseism will plunge the State into endless extravagance. To avoid this, if nothing more, let us give our Democratic Governor a brilliant and handsome majority. [Argus.]

FEDERAL PRINCIPLES—MEASURES—ARGUMENTS.

"Every day brings something new." This is emphatically true, in the political world, especially. Time was when we supposed that after an exciting election—when democracy and its opponents had been fairly drawn out in hostile opposition, and the principles of the two parties fully presented and discussed before the people, and their solemn decision pronounced thereon that there would be a cessation of hostilities—that the defeated opponents of liberal principles would retire from the contest and permit the people to carry on the government as a majority should think most conducive to the public good. But never were we more mistaken.

The issue which the great party in this country, which is from principle, opposed to progress in the science of human government and the extension of liberal institutions, are infinite in number, and endless in variety. One day it is a bank with power which shall enable a few to overrule and overturn the financial operations of the whole country. The next it is a system of internal improvements which will place the money and labor of the many in the hands of the few, to be controlled and directed as they may desire. Then again, it is a splendid system of distribution, by which a few men in office are to collect together, in masses the treasure of the people, and then buy them up with their own money. Then again, the many are to be controlled by partial and unequal tariff laws, which in their operations shall compel the laboring many to toil and create, for the scheming few to bind up, and enjoy.

Thus it is and ever has been. Those who oppose democracy are ever changing their measures—ever adopting new schemes and devices, but on examinations they will be found to be based upon the one great principle of their political organization, which is opposition to the extension of the privileges of the masses, and the concentration of power and privilege in the hands of the few.

If the question be a direct one of extending political privileges to the people the federal or whig party will always be found opposed to it. If it be a question of granting powers to a corporation, that party are always in favor of giving the largest liberty to the corporators, and reserving the fewest possible rights to the people. If the question is one of mode of selecting the rulers or judicial officers, they invariably select the appointing power as far from popular will as possible.

The affinities and springs of action of the opposition party are so well known and understood at the present day, that their course may be predicted with great certainty, upon any given proposition before they have had an opportunity to act. It behooves us of a character to promote the interests and welfare of our whole population, without distinction, their opposition to it may be expected as a matter of absolute certainty. If on the contrary, it is to advance a favored class, or matter at what expense, their support is equally as certain.

Though the principles of federalism are thus fixed and determined, their measures, as we have seen are numerous and changing, and the arguments by which they support them still more numerous and deceptive. Here it is in fact, that the ingenuity of federalism is chiefly displayed. Experience has taught them that the people of this country are thoroughly republican in their feelings—that where they act understandingly it is always on the liberal side—that they never willingly rob themselves for the benefit of others. Federalism always true to its principles, hesitates not, however, to resort to any artifice to obtain popular support. Its advocates will fawn and flatter—say soft things, and be affable and familiar about election on time—take the laboring man by the hand and talk of "protection to American industry," and express a marvelous degree of sympathy for the toiling millions. But when they bring forward their favorite measures, they will always be found, if closely examined, to be constructed and designed to build up and extend the partial principles of their creed.

Another mode of argument, if argument it can be called, very common among the opposition party, is to invent all kinds of false and foolish stories about their opponents. This is no new invention as a rule of conduct, though the falsehoods put in circulation are coined to suit circumstances. No prominent democrat ever has escaped this species of assault. Injurious stories which are thought to carry on their face some degree of plausibility are concocted, and then circulated with unremitting assiduity to make the people distrust their own friends, and thus induce them to withhold their support or give it to their opponents. In this way they hope to obtain support for men and measures which the people neither desire nor approve. To this last species of warfare, have the leaders of the federal party in this State turned their whole attention during the past summer. A series of most vile calumnies have been concocted and circulated against the democratic candidate for Governor, which men of no other party, would consent to utter or publish. These calumnies have been made the principal theme for their papers during the campaign. But the Governor has come out as will be seen in another column and in a most calm and able manner, exposed the falsity of those unprincipled assaults upon him. To what new device they will next resort, it is now impossible to imagine, but that some ingenious fable will be invented we have

no doubt, as experience has shown that in a political campaign, "every day brings something new" in the line of whig Roarbacks.

We therefore caution our friends against giving credit to the numerous and alarming stories which the whigs will undoubtedly circulate by hand bills and runners from this time to election, or to the slanders with which their papers will teem. THESE MALICIOUS AND SLANDEROUS ASSAULTS UPON THE CHARACTER OF DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS SEEM TO BE THEIR ONLY ARGUMENT. That cause must surely be a bad one which is based on SLANDER and DETRACTION. [Argus.]

SUCCESS OF GOOD PRINCIPLES.

Gentlemen.—The triumph of democracy comes on every breeze; harbingers of prosperity can but be hailed with joy by every true patriot while those who predicted ruin at their success, had they any sense of shame, would hide their heads and blush to own themselves men. How can those who characterized the democratic party and its candidate with such unblushing effrontery as the "rule and ruin" party, and possessing any sense of honor, still hold out to the world sincerity in such avowals. "Clay and protection"—"Polk and destruction" was a leading motto of the whigs in the last election which your correspondent desire may not be forgotten by the democratic party while they have ocular demonstration of the converse of that statement. Blight and mildew so certainly predicted in the event of Polk's election, find no place in the County of Oxford, while our barns are well filled with hay, and full eared grain is now ripe for harvest, and if our farmers do not receive high prices for their wool they must remember it is in consequence of that tariff so denounced by our speakers and writers, proving most forcibly and tangibly their of repeated statements that coarse wool costing seven cents and under, and subject to a nominal duty of five per cent comes directly in competition with their wool, thus enabling the manufacturer to import his stock while he holds out the delusive hope of protection. It is sufficient protection to him to import wool at a duty of three and a half mills per pound, and as soon as manufactured find it guarded by a tariff of forty per cent, but to the wool grower this is such protection as vultures give to lambs, "covering and devoting them."

What issue can the whigs make in the ensuing election? The verdict of an indignant people in this state and nation, has been given against them on each and every count. On that of protection, by means of a high tariff—they say give us a tariff reduced to the revenue standard. To the question—shall we have a United States Bank? The wailings of defrauded charity, and the thunder tones of freedom, say no. Shall the rich domain of our fathers, a legacy in which we have equal rights, be squandered upon prodigal children? "Be just before generous," is the loud response of millions. Shall the lone star of Texas be incorporated with the bright constellation on our mother flag? and the people say, Amen.—What then have the whigs to hope for? do they expect to overcome near seventeen thousand votes, in which they were in minority last September—increased to near twenty thousand in November? They cannot expect the verdict to be set aside in any of the great issues so recently decided—but they do hope surprise us from our consciousness of strength. In one of the wars of Europe, a certain General gave orders to attack a strong fortress at mid-day in the very face of his foe. His friends remonstrated for the rash order told him there were many weaker points than this, and guarded by fewer and less brave troops I understand you said the general, but this is commanded by an officer with whom I have served. He always takes a nap after dinner—this is the hour he sleeps—safe as he thinks, in the strength of his position. At the first onset it will be told him a charge is being made upon his entrenchments—half awake he says to the messenger, it is impossible—what? an attack upon this strong hold in the face of day. Go back and learn the truth of the alarm. By this time we shall have carried the out-work and before the messenger can return and preparations be made for defence, we shall be victorious. And it was so.

Democrats of Maine, sleep not in your strong holds. A victory has been won, but eternal sleepless vigilance is the price of its enjoyment. To the polls then, lest slumbering at mid-day, we be surprised in the very camp of victory. [Argus.]

FEDERAL SENTIMENTS ENDORSED BY WHIG EDITORS.

Our Whig friends are constantly denying their attachment to the old Federal party; and we are often called upon to prove their connexion or identity with federalism. A few extracts will prove that identity beyond a doubt.

When the Constitution was framed, leading federal member remarked, that "the second branch of the Legislature ought to be composed of men of great and established property; an aristocracy of men who, for pride, support permanency; and to make them completely independent, they must be chosen for life." Such an aristocratic body," said he, "would keep down the turbulence of democracy." Years after this, on the eve of the last war, another distinguished federalist, stated, in that peace establishment, the Hartford Convention, that "it seemed strange to him that the founders of the constitution did not make some regulation of the right of suffrage, so as to secure to men of property their due weight and influence in society; for it ought to be deemed a first principle in all free countries," said he, "that property should govern."

Noah Webster, another leading federalist, declared in the New York Commercial Advertiser, a few years ago, when his party bore the name of federalists, (since changed to that of Whigs,) that it was useless to talk to him about the intelligence of the people, for "the history of nations could not present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country now affords." Next comes the Boston Courier, once a noted federal paper, but now the decided advocate of Whiggery. Before the name of whig appeared in its columns, it told us that "as well might a blacksmith attempt to mend a watch, as a farmer to legislate"!!! and then goes on to imagine (to quote the exact words) "what mischiefs are sure to be enacted, when a man born to nothing but the plough-tail, takes to legislating!"

The above are specimens of federalism, and below we give a specimen of Whiggery from the paper last mentioned, which was published only a few days since. A writer in its columns says:—"The two great political parties of the country, numerically considered, are about equally divided, but in point of intelligence, respectability and wealth, the Whig party are as three to one to the Locofocos."

In other words the Whigs claim to possess, as the federalists did before them, three-fourths of all the intelligence, respectability, and wealth of the country? Compare this cost with the plainest days of federalism, and it leaves the latter far in the shade; and it proves, to, as plain as language can make it, that you cannot tell "other from which," as between Federalism and Whiggery.

WHIG INVENTIONS.

"God made men upright, but they have sought out many inventions."

That it has been a prominent trait in the federal party, for more than half a century, to seek out inventions in a political point of view, I know by experience. I well remember when Jefferson was a candidate for President, they sought out the invention that he was a bold and daring infidel and if elected, would burn, or cause to be burned, every Bible in America, which so alarmed some of the women, that they secreted their Bibles to keep them from the awful conflagration. When Gen. Jackson was a candidate for President, they sought out the invention that he was a cold blooded murderer, and so blood thirsty, that if elected, there would be nothing but carnage throughout our once happy land.

When Van Buren was President, they sought out the invention that he was thrusting his hands into the public treasury, and spending the public money, for costly clothing, equipage, gold spoons, &c., &c.

When James K. Polk was candidate for President, they sought the invention that if he was elected, the country would be ruined. I would now ask how far have their predictions been verified? But this is not all. The federalists of this State, are seeking out inventions to elect a federal Governor. They are at this moment, using every means in their power, to procure assistance from the Abolition party, the Temperance party, and all other parties they can find, to prop up the federal cause. I think the temperance cause, and abolition cause, are good enough to stand on their merits, without being blended with politics; and if the federal cause cannot stand without the aid of these props, I am willing it should be banished to the land of forgetfulness, where it would have been long since, if it had not received support from other causes, which it gained by inventions, deceptions, and other fraudulent management.

That there is a large majority of democracy in this State, no one will deny; but if we stay from the polls at the coming election, we must expect the investigationists to rule the State. But if we will go to the polls on the 8th of September, and act the part of good honest democrats, we shall show to the world, that the foundations of federalism is shaken from centre to circumference in Maine.

EIGHT DAYS LATER—NO WAR!

By advices from the Washington Union of Monday night, it appears that the Mexican minister of foreign affairs submitted a report to congress recommending a declaration of war against the United States, as soon as authentic intelligence should be received of the act of Texas accepting annexation. The commander of the French brig of war Mnerce, who left Vera Cruz on the 27th ult., is of opinion that the Mexican congress will not accede to the proposition, and that it was made chiefly with a view of affecting the Presidential election, which was to take place at the beginning of August.

The following is an extract from the report by the Mexican minister of foreign affairs to the Chamber of Deputies:—

"His excellency the president, at a council of the ministers, and with their full assent, has been pleased to order me to address the chamber in the following terms, as approved by the council:—

Article I. From the moment when the supreme government shall know the department of Texas has annexed itself to the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States of North America.

Art. 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the U. States in treaties from the year 1824 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation.

God and liberty! Mexico, July 31st, 1845. ESTES G. CUEVAS."

On the same day a proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, for a law empowering the government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, either at home or abroad.

The report accompanying the proposition intimates that the funds are to be raised by extraordinary means—that is, by force.

A letter from Pensacola dated Aug. 7, says:—"The French brig of war Mercure has just anchored in this harbour, bringing dates as late as the 27th July from Vera Cruz. I have seen the commander of the brig, and he is of opinion, derived from conversing with his countrymen, long established in Mexico, that the war proposition above mentioned is a political measure, to insure the election of Gen. Herrera; and that no one at all acquainted with Mexican politics believes that Congress will, in any case, acquiesce in it. It is said to have been accompanied by a message from the executive, stating that fifteen millions must be raised at once, to meet the expense of the war."

The Washington Union, in commenting upon the above, remarks that,

There is no doubt that the administration is taking every precautionary measure to meet any contingency which may occur. It is throwing troops into Texas, and providing arms and rations for any additional force which the Texans may bring to our aid. We are collecting strong squadrons in the Gulf and in the Pacific. If Mexico should be mad enough to declare war, and attack us we shall be prepared to meet her at once. The promptitude and energy of our government will be felt at every point. Whilst they are conducting our foreign relations with a circumspection which would avoid all unnecessary collisions, they are prepared to meet every danger with the energy which becomes a free people. By these prompt and various preparations, they are showing to our own people, as well as to foreign nations, that we are wide awake—increasing the confidence which the people ought to have in the government, and arresting the attack with which Mexico threatens us. If she be not entirely infatuated by misguided councils, she will refrain from making a blow at us, which must fearfully recoil upon our own head."

STRANGE DOCTRINE FOR THE LOCALITY.

The Jefferson Democrat, published at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the iron and coal district, holds the following language on the subject of taxation:

"Taxes on the necessities of life, tend to shackle the freedom of labor, to injure individual property, and to prevent the entire disposition of the personal faculties. On the contrary, taxes on all articles purely of luxury, are excellent; they have nothing but advantages, without any distressing inconveniences. They diminish the effects, in some degree at least, of the excessive inequality of fortunes, by rendering more costly the enjoyments of extreme luxury. They are in fact, the only sumptuary laws which can be approved or enforced. But these are the taxes against which the rich and powerful declaim the most vociferously; and as we seek nobody but rich men, or their legal attorneys to make our laws, why, of course, the luxuries pay no tax, while articles of the first necessity for the poor pay a thousand per cent. When the people of this country become intelligent enough to see their own interests, and independent enough to maintain their inalienable rights, property will pay all the taxes to support our government, and not poverty and labor as they have always done heretofore."

Iron. A most important discovery in the manufacture of iron has been made at Troy. The west side of Lake Champlain abounds in magnetic ore from which the new iron is made in a reverberatory furnace with only one heat. The result is a soft malleable iron, capable of being drawn into the smallest wires. It is obtained by a process of deoxidizing the iron for which process a patent has been secured by the inventor. The cheapness and facility with which iron can thus be produced make it one of the first inventions of the age. How will the makers of iron in the old fashioned way be protected against this improvement?

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN SKILL.

We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the Bavarian Government has sent to that city to supply itself with the kind of fire arms invented and patented by Wm. W. Hubbell, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar. The extent of the order is not known, but it comes direct from the Bavarian Minister of War.

REMARKABLE SAGACITY OF A HORSE.

The stable burned yesterday, say the Albany Evening Journal of the 7th inst. were two horses, one of which was a mare, belonging to Mr. Hurst, was tied by a strong halter, farthest from the door, her head near the spot where the fire originated. After her head and eyes were considerably burned, she broke her halter, jumped over the partition bar, broke open the door and made her escape, and by running to the bake house gave the first alarm of fire. This fact seems to reverse the rule of action, in horses similarly situated. Their instincts not only fail them in such cases, but it has been found almost impossible to withdraw them from the flames which were consuming them.

Done For. John McLean of Ohio was nominated by the Native American Convention of Massachusetts, which met in Faneuil Hall, for the office of President of the United States, and his name now appears at the head of the organ of that party. The Boston Journal has also manifested its preference for Mr. McLean.

Ladies in Male Attire. Two ladies were arrested in New York on Monday evening, for walking the streets in male attire. One was young, beautiful and unmarried, the other a somewhat older, married, lady. They were conveyed to one of the station houses where they were locked up till morning. It seems that the young lady, who belongs to one of the first families in that city, was jealous of her lover, and determined to watch his movements, and being somewhat fearful of going into the field alone, requested her older friend to accompany her. They were discharged in the morning, upon promising never to "wear the unmentionables" again.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 19th, says—"We understand that officers came to land here yesterday, to fit out the U. S. frigate Congress immediately. Also, that orders have been given to ship seamen specially for her."

Counterfeit \$5 gold coins are said to be in circulation, of the date of 1844, well executed, but much deficient in weight. A small one under the eagle, which is not in the genuine, distinguishes them.

The express train over the Long Island Railroad on Sunday, with the Hibernia's mails for New York, reached Worcester 45 miles, in one hour and twenty minutes!

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 26, 1845.

Election, September 8.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HUGH J. ANDERSON.

FOR SENATORS,

STEPHEN H. CHASE,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN J. PERRY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,

CHARLES ANDREWS.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

LEVI STOWELL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

FRANCIS L. RICE.

Democrats to the Rescue!

A succession of defeats has rendered the Whig party perfectly desperate. Not content with their unparalleled efforts to secure ascendancy of their doctrines in the State and general Government, they fall by recurring to the meanest and most unscrupulous means to accomplish their purposes in a manner which must, if met with a proper spirit, result in not only discomfiture but lasting disgrace. After plotting before the public, as a candidate for Governor, that profligate, ineffectual Federal Orator, who traversed this whole Congressional District from one end to the other and thereby made himself so odious to the people as to procure his defeat, it was reasonable to suppose that all the Whig superlatives were spent in leading his great abilities—his fine talents—his love of Law and Order, &c. But not so! This man, who has been charged with the most malicious manner, without the shadow of a reason, or the least foundation, with dishonesty of purpose and ignorance of duty. This charge comes with an ill grace from the paper which published the *Rocky Mountain*—the false returns from New York last fall, and the late Figg's deception.

It is stated by the Whig press, and their correspondents, that Governor Anderson and Mr. Harris have presented claims to the United States Treasury which had never been allowed by the accounting officers of this State, and if they do not assert it, they leave it to be inferred that these functionaries expected to make a grand speculation. The lawlessness of such a charge and insinuation is only equalled by the audacity with which it is put forth. The very fact of its being the impetus of falsehood and deception. The impossibility of extending such a design is a sufficient answer to the whole charge. But what is the truth of the whole matter. It is told in few words. About three years ago a number of individuals, citizens of Maine, presented themselves at Augusta desiring the Authorities of this State to present certain claims to the United States Government for payment—being for services rendered the State in protecting the Disputed Territory. These claims were then examined by the Governor and Council, and the amount of \$1250 was allowed. An Agent, Mr. Harris, was sent to Washington to present these claims. Before the Agent departed on his mission, other claims of a similar character, to a large amount, were presented by various individuals, amounting to \$23,753. The Agent presented all of these claims at the United States Treasury, with the vouchers; but all above \$1250 did not pass through the hands of the Governor and Council, and although the claims are not doubted or denied, a great "blue and ery" is raised because all these claimants did not come forward at one and the same moment to present them to the Council. A line is drawn to have a charge of dishonesty upon it. If the Whig press would come forward and charge the Governor or his Agent, Harris, with presenting claims that did not exist—would forging certificates, or vouchers, with procuring money from the U. S. Treasury on false pretences, or any thing of the like, and bring forward any plausible reason in support of such charges, it would be worthy the profound consideration of the whole community. But for a party, or a party press, having the least pretensions to respectability, to come out and create such an alarm on such a foundation, just on the eve of an election, is beneath the notice of every man, and much more of a politician.

Our friends should not be seduced by these treacherous and malignant attacks. The whole life and character of Gov. Anderson, both private and public, give him the lie to these charges. Even the Whig Press in its own town has spoken highly of his honor and integrity, and a man must possess a stainless reputation who can exact such praise from the unscrupulous Federal press of this State. These charges, baseless as they are, have been put forth just prior to the election, in order to produce dissension in our ranks. But, Democrats of Oxford, these vile designs of our opponents need only be known in order to be met and defeated. Let us organize and prepare for the contest, and learn these claimants that a good name shall stand in need of no funds, when the bitterness of repeated defeats has armed his enemies with the weapons of despair—malice and abuse.

REPUBLICANS OF MAINE!

The day of Election is at hand.—Your old enemies are in the field. All legitimate arguments having failed the enemies of Democracy, they as a last resort, are attempting to defeat the popular will by circulating the most foul and malignant slanders.

Against the democratic candidate for Governor. Such a desperate resort will only result upon their heads to plague their investors. The Republicans of Maine will FROWN DOWN this partisan attempt to blight the character of no honest and upright officer for mere Political Purposes!

The Whigs of Maine must be taught, if they are not too stupid to learn by experience, that the only safe line of conduct in political warfare as well as in private life, is to adhere to facts and legitimate argument.—That SLANDER and VILIFICATION will not convince the honest men of this State of the correctness of those federal principles which have been repudiated as unscrupulous close investigation and strict examination. Such

arguments will never be listened to by the honest yeomanry of Maine but those who attempt by such means to obtain their selfish ends, will be most woefully disappointed. We say then to the Republicans of Maine, rise up in your might and SCORGE THE CALUMNIATORS, and vindicate the HONESTY OF THE CALUMNIATED!

Oxford Senatorial Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of Oxford Senatorial District met in Convention at the Court House, on Paris Hill, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August 1845, and were called to order by ISAAC CHASE, Esq., of Turner.

The Convention was duly organized by choosing Hon. SAMUEL GIBSON, of Denmark, President, and JAMES M. HOLLAND, of Canton, and GEO. W. RAND, of Stoneham, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Ludden, of Turner, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Ludden, Hammons of Lovell, Smith of Norway, Story of Porter, and Irish of Stow, was selected to receive and examine the credentials of delegates. The committee subsequently reported the following list of delegates:—

Andover, Samuel R. Chapman, I. W. Talbot.
Albany, John Hunt, Jeremiah Grover.
Barnes, Jonas Green, Jr.
Bethel, Gilman Chapman, James Walker, Erastus Hilborn, Abernethy Grover.

Brownfield, Elijah Bradbury, John Thorne, Ichabod Warren.
Buckfield, Joshua Irish, Ximenius Philbrick, Henry H. Hutchins, Jr. Joseph Turner.

Canton, James M. Holland, Horatio M. Austin, and Leonard P. Smith.
Carthage, Harrison Storor, B. P. Spaulding.

Dixfield, John M. Eustis, Isaac C. Washburn, Cyrus Dunn.
Denmark, Samuel Gibson, Elias A. Berry, Samuel F. Gibson.

Fryeburg, Charles Abbott, Henry D. Hutchins, Simon C. Wiley.
Franklin, George Hopkins.

Greenwood, Alvah Hobbs, William Noyes.
Greene, Joseph G. Swan.

Hiram, Jeremiah Dow, Walter F. Watson, William Colton, Jr.
Hartford, Joseph Benson, Edmund Irish, Jr. Alphus Lane.

Hannover, Solomon J. Hayward.
Hamlin's Grant, William C. Pearson.

Hebron, Elias Taylor, Sullivan Bicknell.
Levell, David Hammons, Moses Kilgore, 2d.

Letter A. No. 2, James Brown.
Letter B. John I. Briggs.

Livermore, Daniel Briggs, R. B. Jennings, E. C. Fuller.
Mexico, Cornelius H. Whitman, Henry F. Durgin.

Milton Plantation, Richard Estes, 2d.
Mason, Peregrine Dustin.

Norway, Asa Thayer, Jr., Mark P. Smith, Luther F. Pike.
Norway, Elijah Powers, Ithiel Smith.

Oxford, Andrew J. Simmons, Isaac A. Thayer, Samuel Churchtown.
Paris, Hiram Hubbard, Eden's Drake, E. C. Shaw.

Rufus Stowell.
Porter, William F. Taylor, George Stacy, Ira C. Chase.

Peru, Benja. Lovejoy, Wm. R. Ripley.
Rumford, Timothy Walker, David Knapp, A. K. Knapp.

Roxbury, John Reed.
Stoneham, George W. Rand, Joel Sawyer.

Stonington, Freeman Keen, Nath'l. Gurrish, Jr., Alexander Kyrstan.
Stow, Stephen Irish, Eben's T. Nutter.

Turner, Isaac Chase, Seth Beals, Salmon Record, Timothy Ludden.

Waterford, Lewis W. Houghton, John C. Gerry, Abraham Whitcomb.

Wells, N. H. Clark, James Masterman, Ephraim Tall.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Dixfield, Hon. Stephen H. Chase, of Fryeburg, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Senator from the Western section of the District.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, of Dixfield, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Eustis, Walker of Bethel, Chase of Buckfield, Gerry of Waterford, and Hammons of Lovell, was chosen to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for the Eastern section of the District.

The committee reported the whole No. of votes, 87. Necessary to a choice, 43. William Thompson, of Hartford, has 32 and is elected.

The same committee proceeded to receive, sort and count the votes for a third candidate.

John J. Perry, of Oxford, received a majority of the votes, and was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Ludden, of Turner, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Ludden, Hammons of Lovell, Holland of Canton, Dunn of Dixfield, and D. Knapp of Rumford, were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of a sense of this Convention, and to report the same at the County Convention.

Adjournd.

SAMUEL GIBSON, President.
JAMES M. HOLLAND, Secretary.
GEORGE W. RAND, Secretary.

Oxford County Convention.
The Democratic Republicans of Oxford County assembled in Convention, by their delegates, at the Court House on Paris Hill on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1845, at one o'clock P. M., and were called to order by Mr. Ludden, of Turner. The Convention organized by appointing Hon. Samuel Gibson of Denmark, President, and James M. Holland, of Canton, and George W. Rand, of Stoneham, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Ludden, of Turner, a committee of five was selected to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Clerk of the Courts. Messrs. Ludden, Shaw of Paris, Warren of Brownfield, Houghton of Waterford, and Noyes of Greenwood, were chosen and counted.

The committee reported that CHARLES ANDREWS, of Dixfield, had a majority of the votes thrown and he was declared duly elected.

The same committee received, sorted and counted the votes for a candidate for County Commissioner, and reported that WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, of Paris, had a majority of the votes, and he was declared duly elected.

The same committee received, sorted and counted the votes for a candidate for County Attorney, and reported that WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, of Paris, had a majority of the votes, and he was declared duly elected.

The same committee received, sorted and counted the votes for a candidate for County Treasurer, and reported that LEVI STOWELL, had a majority of the votes thrown, and he was declared to be duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Dixfield, a committee was selected to report a County Committee for the ensuing year, who reported the following names:—Alfred Andrews, of Paris—John M. Eustis, of Dixfield—Samuel Gibson, of Denmark—Alvan Bolster, of Rumford—and Mark P. Smith of Norway; and the report was accepted.

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions, reported the following:—

Resolved, That in the late national election, the people, upon mature reflection, full hearing and solemn argument, decided that the Tariff be reduced to the "revenue standard," with just incidental protection to all classes of industrial pursuits—that the national domain is a common heritage, the avails of which belong to the industrious poor, in common with others, and should never be squandered upon the rich or profligate—that a national Bank is a dangerous scourge upon the body politic—a national vampyre; existing in the tears and wails of defrauded industry, and rioting in the coils of the national Treasury—and that the long Star of Texas is a legitimate member of our own bright constellation—and should be incorporated upon the mother flag—that this verdict is right and cannot be set aside, no "hard cider" being furnished the Jury.

Resolved, That in the death of Andrew Jackson, a great man has fallen—while his mantle rests gracefully on James K. Polk.

Resolved, That while we respect honest and manly opposition—we despise the venal hypocritical cant of federalism in regard to removal from office.

Resolved, That the old Ship of State is fairly on the Democratic tack. While James K. Polk holds the helm, there is no danger of falling on a lee shore. George M. Dallas having lashed himself along side, with an eye on the compass, is ready for squall.

James Buchanan keeps the reckoning with a price current of the world in his hand. Having an exact estimate of the Cotton and Sugar fields of Texas, together with the fertile plains and flowery meads of Oregon, he is now casting up a long account with Mexico, which he finds of never poor, unless that restless people throw in California to carry by. Geo. Bancroft is an old sailor, conversant with the rocks and quick-sands, tides and trade winds, he is a safe counsellor, and can furl a job in a storm. With Wm. L. Marcy master of Ordnance, no one can doubt every thing is in prime order; batteries manned, guns double-shotted, matches lit and tampions out. Cave Johnson, with thirteen thousand deputies in one hand and the Magnetic Telegraph in the other, receives and dispatches more news every second than is contained in the whole of the President's big Chinese letter. All the Mail Contracts in the Union can't start a single loop in his main sheet. The legal difficulties of the whole crew are most admirably explained, expounded and settled by John Y. Mason, of Old Virginia. He knows the difference between frying bacon and firing a bacon, and will never fog a hand guilty of the first offence only; and will let every man have full pay for services performed. The talented L. J. Walker pays off the hands without partiality, favor, or affection. "The shirt must be reduced to the revenue standard." The shirt must be made a good voyage then! "All hands must fare alike."

The ship needs masts, plank, iron, cordage and sails, will various provisions for the crew. "Let there be equal protection to all these various articles, having due regard to the circumstances of production." And the clear commanding voice of the Secretary is heard above the storm. He works with his own hands. His eye looks right on, and his eye-lids straight forward.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of Hugh J. Anderson for Governor of this State, and pledge him our hearty and undivided support in the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we will cordially support Stephen H. Chase, William Thompson, John J. Perry, Charles Andrews, William K. Kimball, Francis L. Rice, and Levi Stowell, for the offices for which they are respectively nominated this day.

On motion of Mr. A. K. Knapp, Ordered that the proceedings of these Conventions be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretaries, and published in the Oxford Democrat and Eastern Argus.

On motion of Mr. Ludden, Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered the President for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations. Also, to the Secretaries for the fidelity with which they have performed their arduous duties.

Voted to adjourn this Convention.

SAMUEL GIBSON, President.
JAMES M. HOLLAND, Secretary.
GEORGE W. RAND, Secretary.

York County Convention.
The Democratic Republicans of York County met, by their delegates, in Convention at the Court House in Alfred on the 13th inst. Hon. Wm. A. Hayes, of South Berwick, was chosen President, Hon. Alexander McIntire, of York, Vice President, and Alonzo Hamilton, of Saco, and James Ayer, of Newfield, Secretaries.

After going through with the usual proceedings, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for member of Congress and on the eighth ballot, John P. Scammon, of Saco, having a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected.

Joseph W. Leland, Esq., of Saco, was nominated for County Attorney. Wm. Trafton, for Clerk of Courts. Timo. Shaw, Jr., of Sanford, for County Commissioner. Isaac Merrill, Esq. of Hallowell, for County Treasurer. Charles G. Bellamy, of Kittery, Wm. C. Allen, of Alfred, and Levi J. Hunt, of Newfield, for Senators.

Wm. C. Allen, Miles W. Stuart, Catch R. Ayer, Elias Hunt, A. A. Hanson, Samuel Miltam, and Nathaniel Baker were appointed a County Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Allen, of Alfred, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the members of the Convention rising in their places:

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination, by the Democratic Legislative Convention of the HON. HUGH J. ANDERSON, for Governor; that his administration of the affairs of the State has been efficient, faithful and impartial, and that we will exert all honorable means to secure his election.

It was voted, unanimously, to support the nominations made by the Convention. The action of the Convention, throughout the whole of its proceedings, was harmonious, and the delegates separated with a determination that York County would give a good account of herself at the Polls next September.

ORGANIZE
Your county, town and school district without delay. There is reason to believe that the opposition are already and actively organizing their friends through the whole State and that they expect by a sudden and simultaneous movement to rush in and secure the election while the democracy are asleep and inactive. Shall they be permitted to do it? Now is the time to secure the fruits of the great and glorious victory achieved last year—next year will be too late. We say then to Democrats, rally all over the State, Organize, Organize, Organize!

We find the doings of the Convention are spoken well of by the people—the great mass of whom are in favor of rotation in office. They all say, if an office is profitable, justice requires that changes should occasionally take place; if unprofitable, the demands of justice are still stronger, and the burdens of office should be divided as much as possible. We find that most of those who are identified with the doings of the Convention, although few in numbers, are so from personal considerations. The action of the Convention was unusually harmonious, and it is to be hoped that its doings will be ratified by the people.

Votes! Votes!
Printed Ballots to be had at this Office in any quantity. All orders promptly attended to. Town Court Houses should supply themselves without delay. See to it promptly.

Consumption—in its confirmed and insipient stages, cough, asthma, croup and liver complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even these may be cured by means of the simple, yet powerful remedies that are scattered wherever those maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the concentrated essence of these remedies—it has cured incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Croup, &c., in innumerable cases, where all other medical means have failed.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "Catarrhal Consumption," originating from neglected COLDS, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine alone. In that form of Consumption so prevailing among young females, commonly termed debility,

"GOING INTO A DECLINE," a complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any other medicine we have ever possessed.

IT SILENCE THAT DRAKEFUL COUGH! This is the first warning of Consumption. The green and only certain remedy for the worst of Coughs, is Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. It stands alone in its triumphs.

From Weed & Waters, Troy, N. Y.
It is more than a year since we have been acting as Agent for the sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, and in justice to the proprietor of this invaluable medicine, we must say, that we have never sold an article that has given such universal satisfaction to all who have used it.

Yours truly,
WEED & WATERS.
Pamphlets respecting this Great English remedy may be had gratis of Messrs. HARRISON, only Agents in Paris.

MARRIED.
In Norway, by Jonathan Swift, Esq. Mr. Clark Knight, of Boston, to Miss Martha Ann French, of Norway.

DIED.
In Norway, Miss Catherine Hobbs aged 17 years; in Mexico; Mrs. Mary Mitchell, wife of the late Zebulon Mitchell, aged 70.

TREASURER'S NOTICE.—Fryeburg.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners of land in the Town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the following real estate in said town committed to Merrill Wyman, Collector, by bill dated the 31st day of May, A. D. 1844, and returned and certified by the said Collector to the Treasurer of said town of Fryeburg on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1845, and remain unpaid.

Non-residents names, if known.	Original Proprietors.	No. of lots.	No. of acres.	Value.	Am't of Tax.
Amos Poor, A. McMillan, 11	3	107	500	\$5.25	\$3.25
Owner unk. Upland, J. Evans, 1	2	41	200	2.10	
do B. Russell, (intervale) 6	9	23	335	3.41	
do A. McMillan, Intervale, 0	3	30	200	3.15	
Thomas M. Johnson, M. Day, 30	4	17	150	1.57	
do 1 of 4th div. land of Webster, 120	1	120	1.26		
Owner unknown, J. Frye, 53	4	60	100	1.05	
J. M. & Lewis Howe, Wm. Eaton, 27	11	100	1.05		
do Fowler of Meadow in J. Russell's 46	4	10	120	1.26	
Owner unk. 532 of E. Walker, (Meadow), 4	25	100	1.05		
Owner unk.—Buildings and land, 34 acres Intervale and 50 acres upland occupied by Isaac Chase, land formerly occupied by James Harrison, 100	100	100	1.65		
Owner unk.—Cudman land, formerly taxed to J. H. Ward, 100	100	150	1.57		
Jona. & Eli Johnson, Land adjoining Codman and Brownfield line, 5	50	50	52		
Wm. H. Shaw—Meadow 80	80	81			
Owner unk.—About 12 acres of meadow, bounded by No. 10 J. Frye Intervale, No. 10 J. Russell Intervale & No. 3 A. McMillan Intervale, 80	80	81			
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